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will aid the student to understand the case, and place it in its proper relation to the whole subject.

As the British North America Act is a statute act of the British Parliament, a body in which Canada does not have representation, and as it is amendable like any other British statute, it resembles an Act of Congress as to a territory, rather than a constitution in the sense in which that word is used in the United States. There is, however, an important resemblance to a constitution, for the instrument deals with government and specifies the legislative powers of the Dominion and of the constituent Provinces.

The cases of greatest interest are probably those indicating that the British Parliament still retains legislative power in Canada (p. 8), that a Provincial legislature may delegate power to make local regulations for the government of taverns (p. 10), that warehouse receipts taken by a bank are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament as distinguished from Provincial legislatures, because coming within a class specified in the British North America Act, sec. 91, par. 15, as "banking, incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money" (p. 14), that the silence of the Dominion Parliament as to matters which the Act places within its exclusive jurisdiction does not enlarge the legislative powers of the Provinces (p. 20), that the exclusive legislative powers of the Dominion Parliament need not be exercised as to the whole geographical extent of the Dominion (p. 26), that the Dominion Parliament may enlarge the powers of the Provincial courts by imposing upon them a jurisdiction as to matters not within the authority of the Provincial legislatures (p. 27), that a part of a statute may be valid although the remainder is *ultra vires* (p. 37), that the Dominion's exclusive power as to the regulation of trade and commerce, given in sec. 91, par. 2, does not prevent a Provincial Parliament from legislating as to local, sanitary and police matters, and, more specifically, as to fire insurance (pp. 40, 53), that a company incorporated by the Dominion for purposes within the Dominion's exclusive powers cannot be regulated by a Provincial legislature as to matters expressly authorized by the company's charter (p. 49) and that the definition of the phrase "direct taxation" is a legal problem and not necessarily to be solved in harmony with the views of economists (p. 62).

An appendix contains the essential parts of the British North America Act; by presenting in brief form both the Act and the chief decisions, the book achieves well its purpose of giving to a student a rapid and vivid view.

E. W.

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF BELGIUM. Official Texts, edited by Charles Henry Huberich and Alexander Nicol-Speyer. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 1915. pp. viii, 108.

On August 26, 1914, the German government vested in a Governor-General the legislative power over the occupied territories of Belgium. The laws and ordinances promulgated by the Governor-General are presented in this small volume. They bear dates from September 2, to December 20; but, unless otherwise specified, they took effect from the time of promulgation in the official publication entitled *Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für die okkupierten Gebiete Belgiens*, namely, from September 5, to December 26. The original text is German; but there are official translations into French and Flemish, and the three versions as given in the *Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt* are presented in this volume without comment. There is a short introduction, containing, among other things, such provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 on the Laws and Customs of War on Land as deal with authority in occupied territory (Hague Convention, 1907, No. 4, Arts. 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 53).

First comes a proclamation in which the most interesting passages are:

"Every hostile act of the inhabitants against the German military forces and every attempt to disturb their communication with Germany or to embarrass or destroy railroads or telegraph or telephone service will be punished very severely. Any resistance or revolt against German administration will be repressed without pardon. It is the hard necessity of war that punishment for hostile acts strikes both the guilty and the innocent. Thus on all reasonable citizens the duty is the more clearly imposed of repressing the turbulent in order to keep them from any attack on public order." An ordinance dated October 3, makes German coin and paper money a legal tender. One of September 30, prohibits exporting horses and food. One of October 26, provides that enumerated articles, useful for military purposes, must not be exported without permission, and may be seized by the Government, payment being made at prices fixed by a commission appointed by the war department in Berlin. One dated November 3, forbids making remittances to Great Britain or France. One dated November 12, provides for the continuance of the taxes for the support of local administration. One dated December 22, revokes the power of *La Banque Nationale de Belgique* to issue bank notes, reciting that this bank had transferred a great part of its assets to London, but continues the legal quality of the bank's notes "legally issued."

Indeed, almost all enactments are obviously connected with war.

One, however, is of a wholly different character. It is dated December 15, and it puts into force from January 1, 1915, with minute detail, a Belgium law of May 26, not then promulgated by the Belgian government, amending in minute details the law as to work by women and children, especially in mines, factories, dangerous occupations, etc.

In short, as was to be expected, the legislation by the Germans in the period covered by this volume, though dealing with both military and civil interests, makes no attempt to change the great body of Belgian law, and deals almost exclusively with emergencies.

E. W.

THE LAW OF WILLS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES. By William Patterson Borland. Enlarged Edition. Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Company. 1915. pp. xv, 723.

THE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF CREDITORS RESPECTING THEIR DEBTORS' PROPERTY. By Garrard Glenn. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1915. pp. xlvi, 461.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION. Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Conference. Madison, Wis.: National Tax Association. 1915. pp. 499.

A POCKET CODE OF THE RULES OF EVIDENCE. By John Henry Wigmore. Massachusetts Edition. By Charles N. Harris. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1915. pp. cii, 970.